106. Other Needs of the Neduvangad taluk.

MR. KANAKKU PARAMESVARAN PILLAI KESAVA PILLAI (*Member, Neduvangad taluk*) said that the people of Neduvangad had been praying for the establishment of a Munsiff's court for fifteen years. The civil jurisdiction of the taluk was now distributed between the Munsiff's courts at Trivandrum, Attingal and Neyyattinkara. Cases from Kallar had to be taken to Neyyattinkara which was 30 miles distant. A civil court was a civilising agency and therefore particularly beneficial in a backward taluk like Neduvangad. If there would not be adequate work for one Munsiff, some *pakuthies* of the adjoining taluks might be added on to the jurisdiction, or a Munsiff-Magistrate appointed. No additional expenditure is necessary in any case, for all that had to be done was to transfer one of the two courts from Neyyattinkara, or of the three at Trivandrum or the two at Attingal. The taluk being a well-recognised unit of administration, each taluk was entitled to a court. Even if an adjacent taluk was placed under the jurisdiction of the proposed court at Neduvangad, the inconvenience caused would be less than that at present.

If the additional sub-registrar's office is to be shifted from Neduvangad, Pirappankod which was centrally situated and otherwise convenient would be a better location than Vamanapuram which was a far off place to which communication was difficult.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kesava Pillai, in regard to the need for a Munsiff's court, we know that the subject has often been brought up for consideration. The High Court who were addressed on the subject hold the view that the work in the Neduvangad taluk will not fully occupy a Munsiff-Magistrate. After all, the establishment of a Munsiff's court or two or three in a town depends entirely on the amount of work that has to be got through and we cannot be establishing a Munsiff's court in a place simply because it is a town. It is the work that is the determining factor and when the High Court are entirely satisfied that there is not sufficient work, I do not think it right to establish a court there. But you may remember that the suggestion was once made that Aryanad and Vembayam *pakuthies* might be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Neyyattinkara Munsiff's court to that of the Trivandrum Munsiff's court. The question of transfer of Aryanad *pakuthi* from Neyyattinkara was found to be a good idea and has been accepted by the Government and steps are being taken to bring it into effect. But Vembayam *pakuthi* had better stay where it is. That is the opinion of the Government.

2. Next you turn to the question of transfer of the sub-registrar's office from its present location to Vamanapuram. That was referred a little time ago to the Director of Registration and he has expressed the view that Vamanapuram is a better location and it will afford greater convenience to all concerned if the office were stationed at Vamanapuram instead of the present location. But the Government must satisfy themselves fully before they make any change. So, further statistics have been called for and when they are received, the question will be re-examined and in the course of re-examination your representation will be taken into account.

107. Needs of the Chirayinkil taluk.

MR. KANAKKU MARTANDA PILLAI PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Member, Chirayinkil taluk, Group I*) said that the need for a road from the 18th mile of the Trivandrum-Quilon road to meet the Chirayinkil-Attingal road at the 3rd mile was both long-felt and urgent. That it was so was clear from the fact that the matter had been the subject of representation at the past ten sessions of the Assembly. No decision had yet been made by the Government in the matter. The road, if constructed, would be of immense use to the people of Edakkad and Kizhvallam *pakuthies* which contained a large number of small villages and nearly three thousand hamlets. For want of a road, the villagers had to take a circuitous road to reach Chirayinkil where they had their hospital, school and every other public institution. They had now to traverse a distance of eight miles which could be minimised to within two if the road proposed were opened. Whether the proposed road was taken through Kattumurakkal or not, a bridge at that place was necessary.

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For the use of the agriculturists, mostly, small bridges across the Mamam river were highly necessary as they would facilitate the transport of agricultural implements and livestock when the river was in floods.

There were two bridges at Puttanar, but they had become dilapidated and were dismantled, and from that time, two ferry boats at those places have been provided. The people inhabiting Arayatturuttu, Puttura, Katakam, Pulinturutti and other places had to undergo severe hardships for want of the bridges across the Puttanar as they had to cross the canal even for fetching drinking water. The school-going children had to cross the canal to reach their schools. Big bridges which could be used for cart traffic were not necessary; what was wanted was only a small bridge at each of the two ferries for the use of pedestrians.

The conversion of the trace from Kollampuzha to Dalavapuram into a cart road would be a great boon to the people of Vettur, Chilakkur, Varkala, Kurakkanni and several other villages and to the large number of boys and girls who had to go to Chirayinkil. It would also largely facilitate the transport of goods to Kavalayur market, Dalavapuram market, etc. Such a road would also be a short-cut between Chirayinkil and Varkala. The amount that might be required for land compensation if the road were widened would be very small, but the benefit accruing to the people would be immense.

The tank at Pulikulam in Sarkara *pakuthi* and the area under cultivation were subject to inundation during the rains and the poor cultivators were helpless even for paying tax to the Government. The Mamam river was becoming narrower consequent upon the encroachments of the riparian owners, and the natural course of the river was obstructed, with the result that the flood water caused breaches at several places to the great loss of the agriculturists. They were unable to close the breach in the Pulikulam even now. This should be attended to immediately as, otherwise, cultivation in the surrounding area during the next season would be impossible. It was also necessary to construct a small aqueduct from the Mamam river for the use of the agriculturists. The control of the river banks should be in the Public Works Department so as to facilitate the clearance of the course of the river and the removal of encroachments. The culvert at Manchadimudu on the Chirayinkil-Pallipuram road and the anicut at Sarkara should be put in proper order. The culvert was very narrow so much so that the water from the Pulikulam *chira* which found its way through nine channels had to flow through the narrow course under the culvert. The old culvert to the west of the one under repairs was in a bad way and it should also be put in order, the necessary sluices being provided.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Parameswaran Pillai, in regard to the need for a road from the 18th mile of the Trivandrum-Quilon road to meet the Chirayinkil-Attingal road at the 3rd mile, you are aware there is already a first class cart road fully bridged *via* Attingal up to Chirayinkil. As this road exists, there is hardly any necessity for the additional one you suggest. But since the people are willing to give the land free for the first mile and as *porambokes* are available elsewhere, the Government are prepared to consider the matter and call for estimates.

2. As regards bridges across the Mamam and Puttanar rivers, we are getting estimates ready and will take up one by one in due course.

3. Your request *re* conversion of the trace from Kollampuzha to Dalavapuram into a cart road will be taken note of.

4 In regard to irrigation facilities you ask for, the Sarkara anicut has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,496.

MEMBER: Water from 9 channels flows through one; so it is quite useless.

DEWAN: The one at Manchadimoodu will be examined by the Chief Engineer.

108. Needs of the Chirayinkil taluk, Group II.

MR. MATEVA KURUP NARAYANA KURUP (*Member, Chirayinkil taluk, Group II*) said that the occupation of his constituents was agriculture. There were not sufficient facilities to carry on agriculture on account of insufficiency of green-leaf manure and cow-dung. This was because all waste lands and pastures were

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